

**GINGIVITIS SEVERITY PATIENTS DEGREE USING GINGIVAL INDEX
AT PUSKESMAS NGAGEL REJO SURABAYA IN 2016 (DESCRIPTIVE
STUDY)**

ABSTRACT

Background: *Gingivitis is one of periodontal disorder that is commonly found in general population. Clinical signs of gingivitis such as bleeding, erythema, edematous, hyperplastic swelling, and ulceration generally found. Many factors contributes in gingivitis progression. Risk assessment in some components could be used to asses risk probability of disease in certain individual and time period, for each individual has different risk for certain type of disease. There are four elements of risk assessment which are: risk factor, risk determinant, risk indicator, and risk marker that could trigger periodontal diseases or worsen the earlier periodontal disease. Gingival index is an index that could measure gingivitis severity based on gingival color, gingival consistency, and bleeding on probing. In Indonesia, gingivitis prevalence is up to 96,58% according to Riset Kesehatan Dasar (RISKESDAS) 2007. In order to collect accurate data of gingivitis of Ngagel Rejo, for this study concluded.* **Propose:** *to describe Puskesmas Ngagel Rejo Surabaya's patients gingival inflammation in 2016.* **Method:** *Descriptive observational study using cross-sectional approach with simple random sampling and gingival index methods.* **Result:** *Male patients have higher gingivitis severity than female patients. Highest gingivitis severity occurs in elderly age category (56-65 years old), patients who had the level of education of high school and under, patients that never visited dentist, and patients who brush twice a day.* **Conclusion:** *Patients in Puskesmas Ngagel Rejo Surabaya have GI mean score 1,6 and the classified is "moderate".*

Keywords: *Epidemiology, Gingivitis, Gingival Index, Gingivitis Severity*